

Latest from Europe.

By telegraph from Cape Race, Newfoundland on Monday Sept. 3rd.

The Saxon left Southampton on the 11th Inst.

The policy of sending reinforcements to Canada is questioned—the arrangements for doing so are therefore suspended for the present.

It is assumed that the Federal cabinet at Washington will cordially cooperate, so that it may permanently conciliate our national claims.

FRANCE.—The Pays announces that an increase in the Marine Artillery will shortly take place.

The Constitutionale says:—The mission of French Authorities in the Papal States is to make the integrity of the Holy See respected, and maintain neutrality by barring frontiers to the passage of any armed band.

SPAIN will, in conjunction with England and France, act in concert in Mexico by sending troops from Cuba.

ITALY.—The National Fête passed off splendidly. The King and Garibaldi were cheered.

The Journal of Rome officially declares the passage relative to Rome, in Ricasoli's note, calumnious, and unworthy the dignity of the Holy See to make a reply, and demonstrating the falsity of the assertions therein.

Goyan has ordered that any invasion by the Piedmontese of the localities occupied by the French shall be repulsed by force.

At a meeting of Theologians, held at Palermo, resolutions were adopted declaring the temporal power of the Pope incompatible with and contrary to the mission of the Catholic Church.

It was rumored that the Minister of the United States at Brussels had addressed proposals to Garibaldi to take an important command in the Federal army. It is said that he has accepted the offer, under certain restrictions.

The Emperor of Brazil had recognized the Kingdom of Italy.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The steamship 'Persia,' from Queenstown the 15th, passed Cape Race at 8 30 on Sunday morning.

Persia passed the Great Eastern putting back in a damaged state on Monday, 16th.

The London Times editorially ridicules the American passport system, and says it will not secure the desired ends.

Movements were making of troops preparatory to embarkment for Canada.

The Prince of Wales has gone to Prussia to witness the military movements on the Rhine.

FRANCE.—The Monitor denies the rumour of extraordinary naval armaments by France.

ITALY.—Italian affairs unchanged.

The Corris Mercantile confirms the news that the American Minister visited Garibaldi at Caprera to offer a command in the Federal Army.

FRANCE.

The semi-official Patrie sums up in a short article the serious disadvantages which would arise to Italy, if she were left to herself at this moment by the withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome.

PARIS, Aug. 27.

The opening of the Conseil Général for the department of Puy de Dôme took place to-day under the presidency of Count de Morny, who, in his opening speech, which treated only of home questions, said:—"The interior embarrassments of almost all the Powers, and, above all, the words of the Emperor Napoleon, remove all apprehension of any war breaking out in which France could be engaged. France must direct her efforts towards labour."

ITALY.

The brigands are still giving plenty of work to the forces of King Victor Emmanuel. It is reported that some of these worthies, chased by the King's troops, have entered the Papal territory, where, no doubt, they hoped to be safe.

One sign of the decay of the reactionist cause is the surrender of Neapolitan soldiers to the King's authorities at Naples, which is constantly going on. Kossuth is said to have arrived at Turin.

THE ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION OF GARIBALDI.

The following letter, addressed by Garibaldi's aide-de-camp, Vecchi (now residing with him at Caprera), to the Movimento of Genoa, gives a correct account of the recent incidents on the island, to which repeated reference has been made in various journals:—

"Last night there arrived here three dragoons; they had heard that two men of suspicious appearance had landed in Caprera. The report appeared to us a mere absurdity; they took leave of us, and we went to supper. Stagnetti and I walked up and down, smoking all the while, till 11 o'clock, and then we went to bed. About three o'clock in the morning I heard the dogs barking, and bounding out of the enclosure. Soon after I fell asleep again. At five I got up and saw the gendarmes, who told me what had happened in the night. After we had gone to supper they patrolled about the rocks surrounding our little square, and then stretched themselves out at a short distance from each other.

At three o'clock they heard some footsteps, and in the dark contrived to descry two men passing before them at the distance of a pistol shot. The corporal cried out, 'Who goes there?' He was answered by a shot. Then the three dragoons ran after the men, the corporal still shouting out, 'Stop, in the King's name!' He was assailed with the foulest epithets. The dragoons fired again, and heard one of the rascals crying out 'Madonna!' and then both ran off as fast as they could. On reaching the spot where the villains had just been, they found that the bullets had lodged in the rock, that there were three impressions of bloody hands on the granite, on other traces of blood on the road, a cotton handkerchief all stained with blood, and a powder flask.

"When the Sardinians are wounded, it is their custom to cry out 'Gesù, Maria, Giuseppe!'—The gendarmes therefore concluded that the two men were not bandits from the island of Sardinia, but foreign assassins.

"After the general had taken his vapour bath we informed him of what had happened. With his customary indifference he said that yesterday, whilst looking out at the window, before taking his walk with me, he had observed two men, unknown to him, clambering across the rock. He spoke with the dragoons, and tried to persuade them that the whole thing was a mistake, in order that they might not alarm the inhabitants of the neighbouring island of Maddalena. Then he went with Carpeneto to look at a vineyard at some distance. But the dragoons, by the reports which they had made to the authorities, had alarmed the whole country.

The story, as it passed from mouth to mouth, became, of course, more marvellous. The women were shouting from the windows that the general was killed, and all rushing to the harp and jumping into the boats. The women stopped at La Moneta; but all the persons of consequence in Maddalena (with the exception of a curate)—the gendarmes, the marine sharpshooters, the custom-house officers, in short, the citizens of all classes, even the children, landed in arms, and came thronging up to our little square at Caprera. I was reminded of the esplanade of the palace of Caserta, when we had the honour to protect there the unity of our country. Some of the patrolling parties had taken the mountain road on the opposite side of the island. All seemed animated by a common thought, the resolution to protect the noblest of lives—the life so necessary for the welfare of Italy."

The Italian Government, we are happy to learn (says The Post), has determined on following the example set by the Emperor of the French in no longer requiring passports from English subjects who may desire to travel through the dominions of King Victor Emmanuel. Throughout Northern and Central Italy it will be sufficient for any English traveller merely to present his card and make a declaration of his nationality. The compliance with this simple form will entitle him to travel unmolested from the Alps to the Neapolitan frontier. But it is thought advisable, from the disturbed condition of the Neapolitan territory, that Southern Italy should still constitute an exception to the general rule, and that all who purpose journeying so far south should furnish themselves with some official document attesting the legitimate scope of their appearance in those parts.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The summary of the Austrian Emperor's message to the Reichsrath of the 23rd appears in the papers. In this message, the Emperor declares that he deplores the troubled condition of Hungary. The Emperor, is determined to maintain constitutional principles, even in Hungary. His Majesty therefore declares: "1. That the laws of October and February last remain in operation, and that no constitutional change can take place without the consent of the Reichsrath—each province retains the power of sending deputations to the Reichsrath to fulfill the mission entrusted to them, and the non-participation of a province in its deliberations cannot invalidate the rights of the other parts of the empire.—2. All the provisions of the Constitution of 1848 which are in accordance with the Constitution shall be recognised. Those that are contrary to it shall be abrogated.—3. The present Hungarian Diet is dissolved, on account of its systematic persevering in its opposition; the new Diet, to fulfill the duties which that hereby dissolved has neglected to perform, shall be convoked as soon as possible."

The Hungarian Diet was formally dissolved on the 23rd ult., amidst loud cries of 'Eljen Deak! Eljen a haza!' 'Hurrah for Deak! Hurrah for our native land!' The Times correspondent says:—"Deak was one of the first to go out, and as he passed through the midst of his brother Deputies he was greeted and cheered, and everyone was eager to get a word from his mouth or a grasp of his hand. Through the outer halls and down the wide staircase, and through the garden in front of the building, he was still pursued by the applause and good wishes and grateful expressions of his countrymen. Any man might be proud of such a triumph, of such heartfelt praise and general sympathy, so pure and genuine, and so completely spontaneous, unsolicited by any meretricious glitter of accomplishments, and offered as a tribute to worth, patriotism, ability and integrity. Deak's admirers love to speak of him as the Hungarian Cavour, with whom he certainly has some points of similarity; and to-day's scene forcibly reminded me of similar triumphs of the great Piedmontese statesman, witnessed in days when none anticipated the heavy loss Italy and Europe were so soon to sustain."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Great Eastern while lying in the Mersey was visited in one week by nearly 30,000 persons.

It is reported that the French, whose indefinite claims upon Madagascar have been often alluded to, have now made a claim to the protection of the whole Island.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The regulations for the management of these valuable institutions have been prepared. 300 Post-offices were to be opened for receipt of deposits on Monday, the 15th of September.

Among the petitions presented to the House, on the last morning of its sitting for the present session, was one from an individual named R. S. Wilks, who prayed that the preaching in the Church of England might be improved.—Cheltenham Looker-on.

ANOTHER COMET.—Another comet has, within the last few days, been observed by several persons. Its right ascension is 13 hours 54 minutes, and declination 47 degrees. It appears to be fast approaching the earth, and will shortly be perceptible to the naked eye.

THE GREAT METROPOLIS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—A return recently made from the metropolitan police office states that within a radius of six miles from Charing-cross there are 3,237 miles of streets. Since 1849 the number of houses has increased by upwards of 60,000, and the length of streets by nearly 900 miles.

THE HARVEST.—Reports from all parts of the country speak to the success of harvest operations. The loaded wain is creaking and groaning everywhere under its sheaves, the barns are bursting, and the ricks already dotting the fields and giving a warm appearance to the homesteads. The rian that has fallen has done no injury, because it has not been continuous; and the fine drying wind that succeeded it will speedily cause it to be forgotten. Still we hope for fine weather, every day's sunshine making us a wealthier people and more independent of Brother Jonathan.—English paper.

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Superior Black CLOTHS and DOESKINS. Sept. 25. 6 ins.

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"SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOK STORE,"

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Sept. 25. icop. 2 m.

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IT is an established fact that a very large class of diseases can only be cured by such medicines as will enter into the blood, and circulate with it through every portion of the body; for only by this means can the remedy be brought into immediate contact with the disease. To obtain this desirable end, no preparation has ever been so uniformly successful as DR. D. JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE.

SCROFULA, SKIN DISEASES, CANCER, ERYSIPELAS, GOITRE, RHEUMATISM, DEOPSY, EPIDEMIC, &c.

CANCEROUS TUMORS, WHITE SWELLINGS, GOUT, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, ULCERS, SCALD HEAD, &c. &c.

Have been effectually cured by this ALTERNATIVE. It is, besides, one of the most pleasant articles that can be taken into the stomach, operating as a tonic, and removing Dyspeptic and Nervous affections. It may be had of Agents throughout the country.

Mr. C. P. HAYFORD, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, writes: "Your Alternative has recently been most thoroughly tried in this place. The son of Mr. Richard Sarver has been afflicted with Scrofulous Affection for seven years. The ravages of this dreadful disease had been such that the boy's face was, at times, ONE ENTIRE SORE. Notwithstanding he was under the care of the best physicians he seemed to get worse and worse, when his father, being advised to give Jayne's Alternative a trial, he consented to do so. When his son had finished the first bottle an improvement was perceptible, and four bottles effected what seems to be a permanent cure. The sores have all disappeared, and no one not acquainted with the circumstances would suppose, upon looking into the healthy, happy face of Master Sarver, that he had ever known sickness of any kind."

Mr. A. CARLTON, of Mount Parthenon, Newton county, Ark., writes: "I have been cured by the use of Jayne's Alternative and Sanative Pills, of a Scrofulous Affection, which showed itself in the gums and cheek, and appeared to threaten fatal results."

Mrs. P. L. BOUTON, of Altona, Iowa county, Iowa, writes: "I was suffering two years with a Cancer on my breast. The different physicians to whom I had applied advised me to submit to a surgical operation, which I could not summon fortitude enough to undergo. I used four bottles of your Alternative, which cured me."

Rev. J. B. LAKE, of Le Roy, Pa., writes: "For five winters in succession I was seriously afflicted with rheumatism in one of my knees. It generally became badly swollen, and the chords greatly contracted. After the swelling subsided my knee was uniformly so weak that for a number of weeks I was compelled to occupy a sitting posture in preaching. To try your Alternative I used some eight bottles, and since that time I have not had a single rheumatic attack. My health in other respects has been much improved. I mention this for the benefit of those who may be alike afflicted."

Mr. SAMUEL WOLF, of Lanesville, Harrison county, Md., writes: "I had five very severe attacks of EPILEPTIC FITS within two years, and when every remedy and every kind of treatment had completely failed to cure me, I then decided to use your ALTERNATIVE. I took eighteen bottles of it, and one dozen of the SANATIVE PILLS, and for one year I have been entirely free from any attacks."

CATHARINE SHEELER, of Sheshequin, Bradford county, Pa., writes: "For more than twenty years I have been afflicted with Goitre or Swelled Neck, and it had increased so much that I was in danger of suffocation. The disease baffled the skill of physicians and about a year ago I was induced to try your Alternative. In one week the circumference of my neck was reduced three inches. I continued its use for about six months, when I considered myself cured. I have no hesitation in saying that my life has been saved by the use of your medicines."

Mr. LANSLOTT HALL, of Goochland county, Va., writes: "My wife has been, for a considerable length of time, suffering with Neuralgia and Dyspepsia, and is under the impression that she could not live without your invaluable Alternative and Sanative Pills, from the use of which she derives much benefit."

This ALTERNATIVE and all of JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are sold by BROWN, BROS. & CO., Ordnance Square, Halifax, and by Agents throughout the country. Sept. 25.